

FOREIGN LOAN FOR NEW HAVEN

WILL PLACE \$20,000,000 OF ITS BONDS IN EUROPE.

Large Part of the Issue to Go to Paris, but Other European Countries Will Be Included—Bankers Here Surprised and Pleased at the Deal—Price About 98.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford has negotiated through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. a foreign loan of about \$20,000,000. A large part of it will be placed in Paris and it will be the second issuance in the history of American railroad securities on the Paris Bourse, the first having been the Pennsylvania's \$50,000,000 Paris loan last summer. Arrangements for the listing are practically completed.

The part of the loan not taken in Paris will be distributed in England, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. The bonds will be exclusively placed on foreign markets and will be issued in denominations of francs, marks and sterling. The exact amount of the issue is 145,000,000 francs, and the securities are part of a new issue of 4 per cent. fifteen year debentures.

The exact cost to the railroad company was not stated, but it was said that the notes would be sold close to par, probably at about 98. From that it appeared that the New Haven had secured its money on more favorable terms than did the Pennsylvania. It was pointed out, however, that the Pennsylvania labored under the disadvantage of placing a loan in an entirely new field and that the experience of Paris bankers with that loan, which is understood to have sold readily, would incline them to look with favor upon additional American railroad securities.

Negotiations for placing the loan abroad began several weeks ago, and although there was the customary amount of red tape to be unraveled before the listing in Paris the bankers had much less difficulty than in the case of the Pennsylvania loan. In that instance Paris bankers and Paris lawyers worked here for many days on the details. In some quarters the formalities, together with the tax on American securities, were considered so formidable as to preclude further recourse to the Paris market.

"Listing the bonds in other Continental centers," said one of the bankers who conducted the negotiations, "presents no difficulties comparable with those in Paris, where the consent of the Minister of Finance as well as of the Bourse authorities must be obtained. In Germany there are some formalities which take time and cause some trouble, but in Holland, Belgium and Switzerland the procedure is relatively simple. In London, where there is always a good market for Americans, the procedure is, of course, a matter of simple routine."

The placing of the loan caused both surprise and satisfaction in important banking circles. Because of criticisms in high class foreign periodicals of American financing as revealed in the Harriman investigation the impression had gone abroad that it was impossible to float an American railroad loan abroad. One large brokerage and banking house declared in a circular last week that President Roosevelt, in permitting the Harriman investigation, had "assassinated American credit abroad."

The loan is the first long time issue of securities to be placed for many months, practically all the railroad financing since the Paris loan having been in stock issues or in short time notes. Of short term notes the New Haven itself has sold \$20,000,000 since the middle of December and other issues have brought the total well in excess of \$200,000,000. Bankers have feared that the local market would become glutted with these notes as it did a year ago with bonds and there was on this account also much satisfaction over the new issue.

"But most important of all," a well known banker said, "is the fact that France, the money reservoir of the world, is looking with favor on American investments. The Pennsylvania broke the ice, and now that the New Haven has followed there is no reason why other big railroad systems should not also meet their financial requirements in Paris."

A director of the New Haven said last night that the loan is to cost the company not a bit more than 5 per cent. Although he would not give the exact terms, he intimated that the road would get the money at between 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. There was no official statement of the purposes for which the proceeds are to be applied, but attention was called to a statement made recently by President C. S. Mellen before the joint committee on railroads of the Connecticut General Assembly.

"The road," said Mr. Mellen, "is deficient in equipment and the company has therefore contracted for \$21,500,000 worth of new rolling stock, including 17,000 cars to be delivered within fifteen months. The Consolidated Railway Company has acquired 140,000 miles of trolley lines and for improvements, equipment, etc., will require the outlay of \$12,000,000 in the next fifteen months. The steamboat lines need \$4,000,000 of expenditure within less than two years."

"The company has grown rapidly and now ranks as fifth in the country. The gross earnings of all the lines, steam, trolley and steamboat, are approaching \$90,000,000 a year. The business is growing and the trolleys are greater in mileage, earn more and employ more men than they did when my predecessor took charge."

At the time the statement was made, President Mellen announced that the company proposed to offer additional stock to the stockholders next July at \$10 a share. There was then pending in the Connecticut Legislature a bill giving holders of the \$30,000,000 debentures, issued January 1, 1904, the right to subscribe to the new stock.

It is well known that in addition to the expenses set forth by President Mellen the New Haven contemplates expensive work on its entrances and terminals in this city. The company is not satisfied with its New York entrances and an important announcement in this connection may be expected in the near future. It is possible that some of the proceeds of the foreign loan will be applied to the work here, but it is certain that the proceeds are to be used exclusively on the steam railroad lines.

HARBOR TRAFFIC SAFEGUARDS.

Secretary Straus Will Have Ferryboats Inspected—Inspection Recently Completed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor had a conference to-day with George Usher, supervising inspector-general of the Steamboat Inspection Service, and then announced that in the future ferryboats and excursion steamers in the harbor at New York will be inspected at frequent intervals instead of once a year as at present. The immediate provocation for this order was the sinking of the ferryboat Patterson in the Hudson River.

Secretary Straus made public some statistics as to the passenger traffic in New York harbor. He said that 190,000,000 passengers were carried on vessels in the harbor last year. The great majority of these were carried on ferryboats. In 1905 six of the ferry lines in the harbor carried more than 107,000,000 persons. Secretary Straus said:

"It is the purpose of the Department to use all its power to the fullest extent in order to safeguard the lives of these passengers. It is common knowledge that the New York ferryboats are dangerously overcrowded during the rush hours. This is a fact that the Department has steadily in mind. But it cannot be too emphatically stated that this overcrowding is a condition which this Department is powerless to remedy. By express statutory provision ferryboats are excepted from the general provisions of the Department to regulate the number of passengers on steam vessels."

"Recognizing these conditions, the Department therefore will order such extra inspections as being the best means available within its statutory powers to meet the situation."

HUGE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

Irish Firm Evades Excise Duty and Under-sells the Trade—Big Fine Paid.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Dealers in spirituous liquors are highly indignant over the discovery of what is believed to be a gigantic system of defrauding the revenue, which places honest firms at a tremendous disadvantage.

For some time past the trade has been greatly undersold by a firm whose prices were so low that finally an investigation was set on foot. The modus operandi seems to have been the running of whiskey from the distillery through pipes to a duty free warehouse, whence the liquor could be sold at a specially low rate, for the cost of warehousing was only 30 cents a barrel and the plan pursued evaded a duty of \$2.75 a gallon.

So far the only penalty the firm has been made to suffer is a substantial fine, variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$325,000, imposed by the Revenue Department. It is contended that even such a heavy fine is insufficient to meet the enormity of the case. The matter probably will be brought up in Parliament.

The question on the subject, which will be asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Lea, locates the fraud at Tullamore, Ireland, in Dublin do not confirm the pipe story, but it has been ascertained that the revenue officers are busy investigating the alleged evasion of duties.

HANGMAN'S ROPE BROKE TWICE.

Condemned Negro Finally Killed by Fall Through Gallows Trap.

FANNVILLE, Va., Feb. 15.—Jesse Ruffin and Massie Hill, negroes, were hanged this morning for the murder of John Grubb, postmaster at Ruggles.

When the trap was sprung under Hill the rope parted and Hill plunged to the floor below. He did not lose consciousness, said that he was not much hurt and asked that the cords be taken from his ankles so he could walk back up the steps.

The cords being removed he again took his position. The trap was sprung again, and again the rope broke. This time Hill fell unconscious and died in a few minutes.

Before the execution the two confessed to more than one hundred crimes, among which were several murders.

CAPT. WENDEL INDICTED.

Grand Jury Finds Against First Battery Commander on Two Charges.

Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for larceny in the first degree. There are two indictments against him. He is charged with having certified to the State that he paid more than \$2,000 for the use of horses for the battery, although, according to the indictments, he never paid the money at all.

The Grand Jury has been investigating Capt. Wendel's management of the First Battery for several days, but there has been a good deal of secrecy about what went on. No one in the District Attorney's office would give out the names of the witnesses who appeared against Capt. Wendel. They became public yesterday.

The witnesses were: Major-General Charles F. Nelson, Adjutant-General of the National Guard of the State; John H. Campbell, Deputy City Chamberlain; F. I. Fuchs, who is a Lieutenant in the First Battery; John James, a sergeant in the battery; and James H. Hammond, who had charge of letting out horses for the Washington Heights Van Company.

A stock of evidence has been piled up on February 4, 1905, Wendel obtained from the State \$1,021, and on that February 26, 1906, he obtained \$1,006. It is charged that in both cases he represented falsely that he had paid these moneys to F. C. Schuler, the president of the Washington Heights Van Company, for supplying horses for the members of the battery for military drills.

Wendel is accused of having got this money from the State on false representations, on the ground that the horses were never furnished by the van company.

"The Senator from South Carolina," he said, "need not oppose the Japanese passport amendment, which is of vital interest to the people on the Pacific Coast, in order to show his opposition to the contract labor provision, which concerns only the South."

"We have a race question in the South, and you have one on the Coast," retorted Mr. Tillman.

HASN'T AGREED TO EXCLUSION.
London "Times" Has New Story of Japan's Position on San Francisco Issue.
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

JAPANESE QUESTION SETTLED.

SENATE WILL VOTE ON IT IN IMMIGRATION BILL TO-DAY.

If the Amendment Is Beaten It Will Be Passed as a Joint Resolution—Mayor Schmitt Announces That the Situation Is Satisfactory to Him and His City.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The difficulties that have been encountered by those anxious to obtain a settlement of the Japanese question came to an end to-day, and there is now no reason for apprehension over a satisfactory conclusion of the embarrassing situation. Under an agreement reached in the Senate this afternoon the Democratic filibuster against the immigration bill—the measure to which the Japanese passport provision has been offered as a conference committee amendment—came to a close. The agreement provides for a vote on the immigration bill conference report to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

It has been arranged that bill bring about its defeat the Japanese passport amendment will be revived in the form of a joint resolution which will be adopted without trouble. There is no marked antagonism to the passport provision.

Mayor Schmitt and the members of the San Francisco school board had another conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root to-day, and it was afterwards announced that there would be no more conferences. A satisfactory arrangement was the outcome of the final interview. Mayor Schmitt and the school board will not record their order for the segregation of Japanese from white pupils but will let it be understood that any Japanese will be admitted to the white schools under the same conditions that apply to the admission of white pupils. This will permit any Japanese under 14 to enter any primary or grammar school and any Japanese over that age will be admitted to a high school by passing the required examination. No white child over 14 can enter a primary or grammar school. This arrangement, it is declared, will be perfectly satisfactory to the Japanese. Mayor Schmitt made this formal statement to-night:

"We have come to a satisfactory understanding upon the assumption that Congress will pass the amendment to the immigration bill introduced February 12. Under that assumption the immigration law shall make no statements as to what the understanding is."

The State Department has received assurances from Tokyo that the passport amendment will be acceptable to the Japanese Government and that an agreement permitting the United States to exclude Japanese coolies from the continental limits of this country will be written into the treaty now being negotiated between the two Governments. The treaty, it is understood, will provide that each Government may by legislative enactment take such measures as it may deem necessary to exclude undesirable immigration from the other.

Consideration of the conference report on the immigration bill, with the Japanese passport amendment included, occupied nearly the entire session of the Senate to-day. Senator Tillman in his remarks opposing the conference agreement for placing additional restrictions on the importation of contract labor spoke of the passport amendment and in a loud voice declared that if it was necessary to protect the people of the Pacific Coast from a Japanese invasion he would do so even if it were necessary to declare war.

This brought an admonition from Senator Lodge that if talk of that sort were to be indulged in it might be well to close the doors. Mr. Tillman came back at the invitation to carry out the suggestion of a secret session right then as he (Tillman) intended to speak his mind. But Mr. Tillman did not say anything about the Japanese. His objection to the passport amendment was, he said, that it had been dictated by "the man in the White House," and he objected to Executive interference.

No material opposition developed in the debate to the passport provision. Japanese Coolies are the Republicans' cold shoulder toward the end of the day by proposing an amendment prohibiting all Japanese laborers and coolies from entering this country, but a point of order that it could not take precedence of the passport amendment was made and sustained. If Mr. Culberson gets a vote on his exclusion proposal it will be after the passport amendment has been voted on and with the passport amendment adopted the Pacific Coast Senators and others who are timid of running counter to labor unions will be able without fear to assist in voting down Mr. Culberson's more radical proposition.

When Mr. Bacon of Georgia resumed his speech in the morning the outlook was not favorable for an early termination of the debate. Mr. Bacon defended the system employed in South Carolina and Georgia of appointing State agents who encouraged immigrants to go to the South. Mr. Tillman stirred up the Senate and drew upon himself a fusillade of questioning when he told Mr. Fulton of Oregon that he would prefer to see the alien contract labor laws set aside rather than have the negroes continue in the majority in South Carolina. Mr. Tillman proceeded to oppose the Japanese amendment, which provoked Mr. Flint of California to inquire what relation the Japanese question had to the contract labor amendment.

"The Senator from South Carolina," he said, "need not oppose the Japanese passport amendment, which is of vital interest to the people on the Pacific Coast, in order to show his opposition to the contract labor provision, which concerns only the South."

"We have a race question in the South, and you have one on the Coast," retorted Mr. Tillman.

HASN'T AGREED TO EXCLUSION.

London "Times" Has New Story of Japan's Position on San Francisco Issue.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times says it is denied on good authority that Japan has agreed to any solution of the San Francisco school problem depending upon the restriction of the admission of Japanese laborers into the United States.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LINES LEAVES.
N. Y. daily 12:30 noon. Dis. St. Ann. 10 P. M.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER HAS A COLD.

Husband and Daughter Come Up From the South—Not Dangerously Ill.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 15.—John D. Rockefeller arrived here to-night from Augusta, Ga., and was taken in an automobile to his country home in the Ocean Avenue Boulevard, two miles east of the village. A telegram sent to him at Augusta on Wednesday which said that Mrs. Rockefeller was confined indoors with a cold caused him to make this hasty journey. Mrs. Rockefeller caught a cold last Sunday while attending service at the Baptist Church here.

Although he was aware that Mrs. Rockefeller's illness was not in any degree serious, Mr. Rockefeller cut short his golfing in the South when he received his wife's telegram. He was staying at Hampton Terrace, Augusta, with his daughter, Mrs. Harold McCormick, who came back with him. Members of the family took pains to-day to deny the reports that Mrs. Rockefeller was seriously ill. Newspaper men who made inquiries regarding Mrs. Rockefeller to-night were asked by Miss Lucy Spellman, Mrs. Rockefeller's sister, to deny the reports that Mrs. Rockefeller was seriously ill. She said that her sister was merely indisposed.

Dr. Irwin H. Hance, the Rockefeller family physician here, was called to attend Mrs. Rockefeller on Wednesday and he has made but one visit since.

BONDS FOR PARIS MISSING.

Shipped by Redmond & Co. and the Insurance Company Pays Up.

Redmond & Co., bankers at 33 Pine street, announced yesterday that fourteen railroad bonds worth about \$11,000 had been lost or stolen in transit to Paris. The bonds were sent by registered mail and went on La Savoy when she sailed on January 17. They were in one bundle and were insured by a marine insurance company for their full value.

When the bankers' correspondents in Paris notified them that the bonds had not arrived Redmond & Co. sent word to the insurance company and the money was paid over at once. The insurance money was immediately invested in the same kind of bonds and they were shipped to Paris on the next steamer. If the bonds are recovered the insurance company will be at liberty to make any use of them it sees fit.

The bonds are as follows: One thousand dollar Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul general 4s, series A, 1899, No. 19418; \$3,000 Pennsylvania convertible 3 1/2s, 1915, No. A8159, 424701-2; \$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River refunding 3 1/2s, 1907, Nos. 79366-68, and \$3,000 Southern Pacific first refunding 4s, 1905, No. 8151-3, for \$500 each, all in coupon bonds.

PETERS HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

The Accused M. O. L. Aldermen Decides to Waive Examination.

Aldermen Henry Clay Peters, Intellectual Giant, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday on two charges of perjury. When his case came up for examination yesterday before Magistrate Whitman Peters's lawyer, Thomas P. Dinneen, waived examination for him and Peters was held in \$2,500 bail on the two charges. Bail was furnished.

Peters is charged with having committed perjury at the examination of Alderman William S. Clifford who is accused of bribery in having accepted \$6,000 two hours after eleven Municipal Ownership Aldermen voted for ex-Judge Rufus B. Cowing for Recorder.

The case of Alderman John J. Cronin, who is also accused of perjury, was postponed yesterday until Monday. Several M. O. L. Aldermen showed up before Magistrate Whitman and said that Alderman Cronin was too ill to appear.

AT ODDS OVER MRS. SAGE'S GIFT.

School Meeting, However, Votes to Accept Donation of \$50,000.

SOUTH HARBOR, L. I., Feb. 15.—At the school meeting here to-night it was voted to accept the donation of \$50,000 made by Mrs. Russell Sage for a new high school building and to spend \$50,000 additional. Much opposition had developed to spending so much money, and there was a prospect that the project would be beaten until the meeting convened. The school directors said that it was against the law to take a secret ballot, and many who were opposed decided to vote that way publicly. The vote was 272 to 71.

The directors have already appropriated \$5,800 for a school site, to which Mrs. Sage has added \$2,200. South Harbor was the home of Mrs. Sage's grandfather, Col. John Jermain. Her grandmother, whose maiden name was Margaret Pierson, was a descendant of Nathan Pierson of Southampton, one of the founders of the present school system, for whom the new high school is to be named.

ROBBED OF HER MARTYRDOM.

Friend Pays Suffragette's Fine Unknown to Her—Suffrage Bill In.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—One of the suffragettes who declined to pay a fine in the Westminster police court yesterday for her participation in the attack on the House of Commons on Wednesday was released from prison this afternoon, some friend having paid her fine without her consent. She was exceedingly indignant when she was told the sad tidings that she was free.

Willoughby Hyatt Dickinson's bill conferring the right of the suffrage on women was introduced in the House of Commons to-day and the second reading was fixed for March 8.

The precise terms of Mr. Dickinson's bill have not yet been settled, but it lays down the principle that all married women and all rate-paying women shall have the franchise.

Sir Charles Dilke, who annually introduces a woman suffrage bill, describes Mr. Dickinson's measure as doubling the number of coupler votes.

It is stated that the Unionists will not oppose the bill, but will submit an amendment giving both sexes equal franchise rights on the present basis.

According to one estimate 400 members of Parliament will support the bill, which will ensure its passage by the House of Commons. The Government's attitude on the bill is unknown.

STOPS CREMATION OF WOMAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY ACTS TO HALT WIDOW'S FUNERAL.

Slater of Wealthy Woman Wants Inquiry Into Cause of Death—Coroner's Physician to Make Autopsy—Lawyer for Her Speaks of Jewels Missing.

As the result of a complaint made at the District Attorney's office similar to that in the case of Mrs. Ida Binge, whose death is still being investigated, the funeral services of Mrs. Minerva N. Mann, a wealthy woman who died on February 12, at 231 West Sixty-ninth street, were held up yesterday afternoon. Orders were sent to the Stephen Merritt undertaking rooms yesterday postponing the cremation of Mrs. Mann's body until after Coroner's Physician Weston has made an autopsy, which will be held this morning.

The complaint in the case of Mrs. Mann was made by a lawyer named Walker of 40 Wall street, who went to the District Attorney's office with Mrs. Emma N. Krings of Chicago, a sister of the dead woman. Mrs. Krings said that she didn't want her sister buried until she was certain that she died of apoplexy, as the death certificate, made out by Dr. William Stevens of 70 West Fifty-second street, stated.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth notified Coroner Coriell to investigate the case. The coroner learned that the woman's body was to have been cremated yesterday afternoon and he ordered the cremation postponed until he had made his autopsy. He will also make a post-mortem examination of the brain to find out whether a lesion of the brain can be found which will indicate that apoplexy was the cause of death.

Coroner Coriell said last night that he understood that Mrs. Mann was the widow of the man who invented the Barrios imitation diamond and owned a number of tenement houses, including the house in which she lived. She also had about \$5,000 worth of real diamonds, the coroner said. He said he would take no action in the case until after the autopsy.

Lawyer Walker, who was in charge at Mrs. Mann's former apartments last night, said that he got worked up over the case when he found that much of Mrs. Mann's jewelry was missing from her apartment until Dr. Stevens told him Mrs. Mann had given him the jewels for medical services. The jewels include a pair of diamond earrings, a diamond sunburst and two solitaire diamonds.

"I don't understand why Mrs. Mann's relatives weren't notified until at least twenty-four hours after she had died," said Lawyer Walker. "Her body was embalmed three hours after she had died, and was taken out of the house so secretly that not even Mrs. Mann's friends in the house knew she was dead until several days later."

Dr. Stevens said last night that he did not worry over the investigation. "He is a graduate of the Albany Medical College, and is a member of the State and county medical societies," he said.

Dr. Stevens declared that all of Mrs. Mann's jewels that he has had been given to him as part payment for five years' medical services. He says that she still owes him several thousand dollars. He drew out \$508.22 from a department store bank account on Wednesday from joint deposits of his and Mrs. Mann's.

A notice of Mrs. Mann's death was first printed yesterday morning and the funeral was set for 8 o'clock the same morning.

FOR CLEANER MAIL MATTER.

President Keeps Up His Effort at Purification—Rebuke to a Federal Official.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President has not been discouraged by his failure to bar from the mails the newspapers printing the full details of the Thaw trial. He has entered on a general crusade against the carrying of obscene matter in the mails and several officers will be brought up with a sharp turn.

The first officer to feel the effect already of the President's policy in this regard was H. E. Watson, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan. In a case at Detroit involving a prosecution of a man and his wife for sending obscene literature through the mails the case against the woman was nolle prosequi and the husband was let off with \$40 fine. The President decided that United States Attorney Watson was not sufficiently aggressive in the case and summoned him to Washington and administered a stinging rebuke.

Mr. Watson sought to explain, but the President told him he had submitted the matter to Messrs. Root, Taft and Bonaparte, the lawyers in the Cabinet, and they did not agree with the District Attorney. The President still has the case under advisement and may decide to remove Mr. Watson. Senator William Alden Smith is working to retain him.

FOUR COEDS ESCAPE.

Run Away From a Scarlet Fever Quarantine in Syracuse University.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 15.—The officials of the Bureau of Health are engaged in a diligent search to ascertain the whereabouts of four coeds who escaped quarantine in Haystack, one of the women's dormitories of the university. A trustee of the university is accused by them of knowing where one of the young women is and refusing to tell.

The women are Miss Olive Pierce of Watertown, Miss Christina Lobdell of Iliac and the Misses Sweet of Utica. The health officers of those places have been notified to be on the lookout for the students and to place their homes under quarantine if they appear.

Miss Pierce, it is said, was in her room when she heard that the boarding hall was to be quarantined. She resolved to get out as soon as possible. She slipped down stairs and had made her exit from the building when the doctors saw her and started in pursuit. They succeeded in catching up with Miss Pierce and one of them stretched out his hand to detain her. She broke away forcibly and took to her heels. She boarded a university car and was speedily whisked out of their sight.

Miss Pierce had taken the noon train for Watertown, where her parents live.

After all, USHER'S the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Ad.

MORE CRACKS IN THE CAPITOL.

Danger Signs Appear Near the Office of the Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Despite the fact that the last Legislature made an appropriation to repair the Assembly staircase in the Capitol and workmen were engaged the best part of last year in removing part of the tower of the Capitol so as to relieve the great weight on the foundation and thus stop the settling of the structure about the staircase, it is found that cracks in the walls of the building are widening.

There are now some openings in the wall and wainscoting on the second floor of the big building around the office of the Secretary of State which are giving the Superintendent of Public Buildings concern. The cracks are half an inch wide in some places and are reported to have increased to an extent to warrant the authorities being asked to investigate that part of the building. No cracks are to be seen on the first floor since the broken columns were taken out by the contractors and replaced by iron supports.

CHAMBERLAIN GIVES AWAY ESTATE.

Presents Merry Mills and Its Contents to University of Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 15.—John Armstrong Chamberlain, who in a will made in 1895 left the bulk of his property to the University of Virginia, has had admitted to record in the County Clerk's office a deed conveying to the university his Merry Mills estate near Coham, containing some 400 acres, together with all the paintings, statuary, books, furniture, chattels, farming implements and live stock.

The purpose of the conveyance is to give a home for such professors emeritus of the university as the rector and visitors may designate.

In the preamble of the deed Mr. Chamberlain gives the history of his estrangement from his family, which began with his marriage to Amelia Rives and culminated in his incarceration in Bloomsburg.

ACTS ON CONGO RESOLUTION.

Senate Votes to Support the President to Secure Amelioration of Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate in executive session agreed to-day to the Congo resolution advising the President of the support of the Senate in any steps he might take for the amelioration of the condition of the natives in the Congo Free State. The Senate ratified the treaty of Brussels relating to the importation of liquors into Africa.

TRIP FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Will Start for Massachusetts Next Week to Visit His Two Sons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Arrangements have been about completed for President Roosevelt's coming trip to Massachusetts. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth and Miss Ethel, will leave Washington next Friday night. They will spend one day with Theodore, Jr., at Harvard and another with Kermit at Groton, returning to Washington on Monday morning.

The President will make only one speech on his trip, and that will be before the Harvard Union. Otherwise the trip will be personal and not official.

TOLSTOY'S SON IN PERIL.

Accused of High Treason for Printing His Father's Latest Pamphlet.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that the son of Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian novelist and reformer, has been indicted for high treason for printing his father's latest political pamphlet.